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(54) **PYRIDOPYRIMIDINONE ANTIANGINAL AGENTS**

PYRIDOPYRIMIDINONE ALS WIRKSTOFFE GEGEN ANGINA

AGENTS ANTIANGINEUX A LA PYRIDOPYRIMIDINONE

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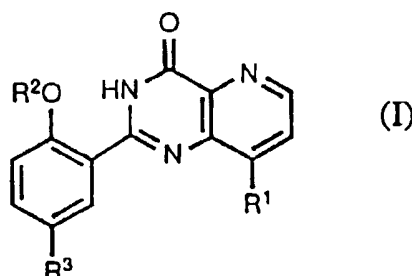
Description

This invention relates to a series of pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4-ones, which are potent and selective inhibitors of cyclic guanosine 3',5'-monophosphate phosphodiesterase (cGMP PDE), having utility in a variety of therapeutic areas including the treatment of cardiovascular disorders such as angina, hypertension, heart failure and atherosclerosis.

The compounds of the invention exhibit selectivity for inhibition of cGMP PDEs rather than cyclic adenosine 3',5'-monophosphate phosphodiesterases (cAMP PDEs) and, as a consequence of this selective PDE inhibition, cGMP levels are elevated, which in turn can give rise to beneficial anti-platelet, anti-neutrophil, anti-vasospastic and vasodilatory activity, as well as potentiation of the effects of endothelium-derived relaxing factor (EDRF) and nitrovasodilators. Thus the compounds have utility in the treatment of a number of disorders, including stable, unstable and variant (Prinzmetal) angina, hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, congestive heart failure, atherosclerosis, conditions of reduced blood vessel patency e.g. post-percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (post-PTCA), peripheral vascular disease, stroke, bronchitis, allergic asthma, chronic asthma, allergic rhinitis, glaucoma, and diseases characterised by disorders of gut motility, e.g. irritable bowel syndrome (IBS).

European patent application EP-A-0347146 discloses certain pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4-ones which, unlike the compounds of the present invention, contain a monosubstituted phenyl moiety at the 2-position of the said heterobicyclic system. These compounds are reported to be selective cGMP PDE inhibitors with bronchodilator and vasodilator activity of value in combatting asthma, bronchitis, angina, hypertension and congestive heart failure. The compounds of the present invention contain a 2,5-disubstituted phenyl moiety at the 2-position of the pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4-one bicyclic system and are significantly more potent cGMP PDE inhibitors than the previously mentioned prior art compounds.

The compounds of the present invention have the formula (I):



and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, wherein

R¹ is H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, CN or CONR⁴R⁵;

R² is C₂-C₄ alkyl;

R³ is SO₂NR⁶R⁷, NO₂, NH₂, NHCOR⁸, NHSO₂R⁸ or N(SO₂R⁸)₂;

R⁴ and R⁵ are each independently selected from H and C₁-C₄ alkyl;

R⁶ and R⁷ are each independently selected from H and C₁-C₄ alkyl optionally substituted with CO₂R⁹, OH, pyridyl, 5-isoxazolin-3-onyl, morpholino or 1-imidazolidin-2-onyl; or together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a pyrrolidino, piperidino, morpholino, 1-pyrazolyl or 4-(NR¹⁰)-1-piperazinyl group wherein any of said groups may optionally be substituted with one or two substituents selected from C₁-C₄ alkyl, CO₂R⁹, NH₂ and OH;

R⁸ is C₁-C₄ alkyl or pyridyl;

R⁹ is H or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

and

R¹⁰ is H, C₁-C₄ alkyl or (hydroxy)C₂-C₃ alkyl.

In the above definition, unless otherwise indicated, alkyl groups having three or more carbon atoms may be straight chain or branched chain.

The compounds of formula (I) may contain one or more asymmetric centres and thus they can exist as stereoisomers, i.e. as enantiomers or as diastereoisomers. The invention includes both mixtures thereof and the separated individual stereoisomers.

The compounds of formula (I) may also exist in tautomeric forms and the invention includes both mixtures thereof and the separated individual tautomers.

Also included in the invention are radiolabelled derivatives of compounds of formula (I) which are suitable for biological studies.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of formula (I) which contain a basic centre are, for example, non-toxic acid addition salts formed with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulphuric and phosphoric acid, with organo-carboxylic acids, or with organo-sulphonic acids. Compounds of formula (I) can also provide pharmaceutically acceptable metal salts, in particular non-toxic alkali metal salts, with bases. Examples include the sodium and potassium salts. For a review on suitable pharmaceutical salts, see J. Pharm. Sci., 1977, 66, 1.

A preferred group of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein R^1 is H, n-propyl, CN or CONH_2 ; R^2 is ethyl; R^3 is $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^6\text{R}^7$, NO_2 , NH_2 , $\text{NHCOCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $\text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $\text{NHSO}_2(3\text{-pyridyl})$ or $\text{N}[\text{SO}_2(3\text{-pyridyl})]_2$; R^6 is H, methyl or 2-hydroxyethyl; R^7 is methyl optionally substituted with 2-pyridyl or 5-isoxazolin-3-onyl, or ethyl 2-substituted with OH, $\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, morpholino or 1-imidazolidin-2-onyl, or R^6 and R^7 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a (4- CO_2R^9)piperidino, 5-amino-3-hydroxy-1-pyrazolyl or 4-(NR^{10})-1-piperazinyl group; R^9 is H or ethyl; and R^{10} is H, methyl or 2-hydroxyethyl.

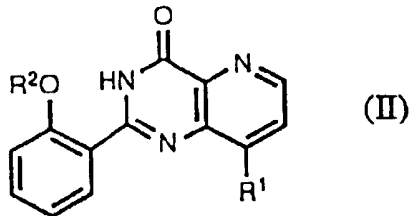
A particularly preferred group of compounds of formula (I) is that wherein R^1 is n-propyl or CN; R^2 is ethyl; R^3 is $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^6\text{R}^7$, $\text{NHSO}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $\text{NHSO}_2(3\text{-pyridyl})$ or $\text{N}[\text{SO}_2(3\text{-pyridyl})]_2$; R^6 is H or methyl; R^7 is methyl, or ethyl 2-substituted with $\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, morpholino or 1-imidazolidin-2-onyl, or R^6 and R^7 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a (4- CO_2R^9)piperidino or 4-(NR^{10})-1-piperazinyl group; R^9 is H or ethyl; and R^{10} is H, methyl or 2-hydroxyethyl.

Especially preferred individual compounds of the invention include:

2-[2-ethoxy-5-(4-ethoxycarbonylpiperidin-1-ylsulphonyl)phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one;
2-[5-(4-carboxypiperidin-1-ylsulphonyl)-2-ethoxyphenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one;
2-[2-ethoxy-5-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinylsulphonyl]phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one;

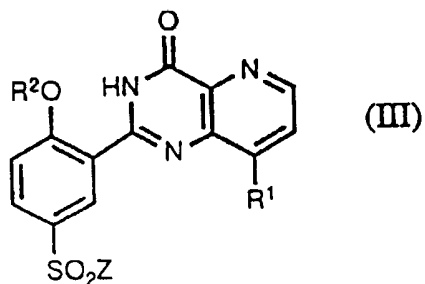
and 2-[2-ethoxy-5-[(bis-3-pyridylsulphonyl)amino]phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one.

In another aspect, the present invention provides processes for the preparation of compounds of formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, as hereinafter described. Depending on the nature of R^3 , the compounds of formula (I) may be prepared by a variety of methods from a compound of formula (II):



wherein R^1 and R^2 are as previously defined for formula (I).

(A) A compound of formula (I) wherein R^3 is $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^6\text{R}^7$, wherein R^6 and R^7 are as previously defined, may be obtained from a compound of formula (II) via the intermediacy of a sulphonyl halide of formula (III):



wherein Z is halo, preferably chloro, and R¹ and R² are as previously defined for formula (II), by reaction with an amine of formula (IV):



wherein R⁶ and R⁷ are as previously defined for formula (I). The reaction is generally carried out at ambient temperature, preferably in the presence of a solvent, e.g. a C₁-C₃ alkanol, using about a 3-fold excess of (IV) to scavenge the acid by-product (HZ) and, in the case of piperazine (R¹⁰ is H), also to minimise bis-sulphonamide formation.

Certain of these compounds of formula (I), wherein R¹⁰ is as previously defined but not hydrogen, may be prepared directly from the corresponding 4-N-unsubstituted piperazine analogue, that is the precursor wherein R¹⁰ is hydrogen, using appropriate standard alkylation procedures.

A compound of formula (III) is obtainable from (II) by the application of known methods for the introduction of a SO₂Z group into a benzene ring; for example, when Z is chloro, by the action of excess chlorosulphonic acid at from about 0°C to ambient temperature.

When the SO₂NR⁶R⁷ substituent of the required compound of formula (I) contains a CO₂R⁹ substituent wherein R⁹ is H, the said compound is most conveniently obtained from the corresponding ester precursor, i.e. wherein R⁹ is C₁-C₄ alkyl. This may be generally achieved by acid-catalysed or base-catalysed hydrolysis or, more specifically, by protonolysis, e.g. when R⁹ is t-butyl, by using hydrogen chloride or trifluoroacetic acid. A typical base-catalysed hydrolysis involves the use of an alkali metal hydroxide, e.g. sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide, in an aqueous C₁-C₃ alkanol (preferably ethanol) solvent medium, at from ambient temperature to the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture.

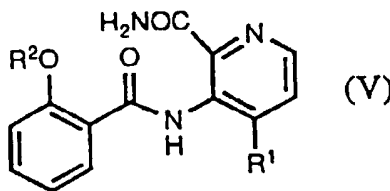
(B) A compound of formula (I) wherein R³ is NO₂ may be obtained from a compound of formula (II) under typical aromatic nitration condition, e.g. using a concentrated nitric acid/concentrated sulphuric acid combination at from about 0°C to ambient temperature.

(C) A compound of formula (I) wherein R³ is NH₂ may be obtained from the corresponding nitroarene precursor described above in (B) by catalytic hydrogenation or reduction procedures. For example, hydrogenation may be achieved using a palladium on charcoal or Raney nickel catalyst, in a suitable solvent e.g. ethanol, whilst reduction may be carried out using about a 5-fold excess of stannous chloride, in a suitable solvent such as a C₁-C₃ alkanol, e.g. ethanol, at the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture.

(D) A compound of formula (I) wherein R³ is NHCOR⁸, wherein R⁸ is as previously defined for formula (I), may be obtained from the corresponding aminoarene precursor described above in (C) by acylation with either an acyl halide of formula R⁸COZ, wherein Z is as previously defined, or with an acid anhydride of formula (R⁸CO)₂O. For example, in the former case, up to about a 50% excess of the acyl halide may be employed in a suitable solvent, e.g. dichloromethane, in the presence of a suitable acid acceptor, e.g. triethylamine or pyridine, at from about 0°C to ambient temperature. Alternatively, the reaction may be conducted using pyridine as both solvent and acid acceptor. In the latter case, reaction of the aminoarene with up to about a 50% excess of the required acid anhydride may be effected in a suitable solvent, e.g. pyridine, at from about 0°C to about 100°C.

(E) A compound of formula (I) wherein R³ is NHSO₂R⁸ or N(SO₂R⁸)₂, wherein R⁸ is as previously defined for formula (I), may be obtained from the corresponding aminoarene precursor described above in (C) by sulphonylation with either a sulphonyl halide of formula R⁸SO₂Z, wherein Z is as previously defined, or with a sulphonic anhydride of formula (R⁸SO₂)₂O, by direct analogy with the acylation processes described above in (D).

A compound of formula (II) may be prepared from a compound of formula (V):



wherein R¹ and R² are as previously defined for formula (II), by the application of known cyclisation methods for pyrimidinone ring formation. Thus, for example, the cyclisation may be effected by the treatment of (V) with a base such as sodium hydroxide or potassium carbonate, optionally in the presence of hydrogen peroxide, in an ethanol-water

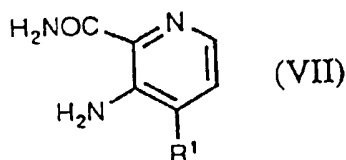
medium at the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture.

In alternative cyclisation procedures, compounds of formula (II) may be obtained by treatment of (V) either with polyphosphoric acid at about 140°C or with anhydrous zinc chloride at about 210°C.

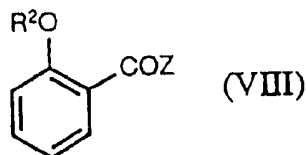
More conveniently, a compound of formula (II) wherein R¹ is CONR⁴R⁵ and R⁴ and R⁵ are as previously defined for formula (I) may be obtained from the nitrile precursor, i.e. the corresponding compound of formula (II) wherein R¹ is CN. This may be achieved by firstly hydrolysing the nitrile to the carboxylic acid, e.g. using sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide in an aqueous C₁-C₃ alkanol (preferably ethanol) solvent medium at about the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture. Next, the carboxylic acid may be converted to the required amide either via an intermediate acyl halide or alternatively-activated form of the acid, such as those used in amino acid coupling procedures, or via e.g. an intermediate methyl ester or ethyl ester. For example, the acyl chloride may be generated using oxalyl chloride and a catalytic quantity of dimethyl-formamide in dichloromethane, and then converted directly to the amide with an amine of formula HNR⁴R⁵ (VI) under standard conditions, or the acid may be activated using a carbodiimide/1-hydroxybenzotriazole combination in the presence of (VI) in a suitable solvent such as dichloromethane. Alternatively, the methyl ester or ethyl ester may be synthesised by replacing (VI) with methanol or ethanol respectively, and then converted to the required amide by treatment with excess (VI) in a bomb at from about 50°C to about 100°C.

When R¹ is CONH₂, such a compound of formula (II) can be obtained directly from the said nitrile precursor, e.g. by treatment with 30% aqueous hydrogen peroxide solution and an alkali metal hydroxide (preferably sodium hydroxide) in an aqueous C₁-C₃ alkanol (preferably ethanol) solvent medium at about the reflux temperature of the reaction mixture.

A compound of formula (V) may be prepared from a compound of formula (VII):



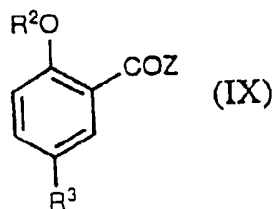
wherein R¹ is as previously defined for formula (V), by reaction with a compound of formula (VIII):



wherein R² and Z are as previously defined for formula (III).

The reaction is generally carried out using from about 1 to about 2 equivalents of (VIII) in the presence of an excess of a tertiary amine such as triethylamine or pyridine to act as scavenger for the acid by-product (HZ), optionally in the presence of a catalyst such as 4-dimethylaminopyridine, in an inert solvent such as dichloromethane, at from about 0°C to ambient temperature for 2-24 hours. For convenience, pyridine may also be used as solvent.

Compounds of formula (I) may be obtained more directly from a compound of formula (IX):



wherein R^2 , R^3 and Z are as previously defined, when such acyl halides are readily accessible, by reaction with (VII) and subsequent ring-closure of the product as described above. Clearly this alternative synthetic route will only be appropriate when R^3 is compatible with the reaction conditions obtaining in both steps.

The 3-aminopyridine-2-carboxamides of formula (VII), the acyl halides of formulae (VIII) and (IX), and the intermediates employed for introduction of the various R^3 substituents into compounds of formula (II) to afford compounds of formula (I), when neither commercially available nor subsequently described, can be obtained either by analogy with the process described in the Preparations section or by conventional synthetic procedures, in accordance with standard textbooks on organic chemistry or literature precedent, from readily accessible starting materials using appropriate reagents and reaction conditions.

Moreover, persons skilled in the art will be aware of variations of, and alternatives to, those processes described hereinafter in the Examples and Preparations sections such that all the compounds defined by formula (I) are obtainable.

The pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the compounds of formula (I) which contain a basic centre may also be prepared in a conventional manner. For example a solution of the free base is treated with the appropriate acid, either neat or in a suitable solvent, and the resulting salt isolated either by filtration or by evaporation under vacuum of the reaction solvent. Pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salts can be obtained in an analogous manner by treating a solution of a compound of formula (I) with the appropriate base. Both types of salt may be formed or interconverted using ion-exchange resin techniques.

The biological activities of the compounds of the present invention were determined by the following test methods.

Phosphodiesterase activity

Compound affinities for cGMP and cAMP PDEs are assessed by determination of their IC_{50} values (the concentration of inhibitor required for 50% inhibition of enzyme activity). The PDE enzymes are isolated from rabbit platelets and rat kidney, essentially by the method of W.J. Thompson *et al.* (Biochem., 1971, 10, 311). The calcium/calmodulin (Ca/CAM)-independent cGMP PDE and the cGMP-inhibited cAMP PDE enzymes are obtained from rabbit platelets whilst, of the four major PDE enzymes of the rat kidney, the Ca/CAM-dependent cGMP PDE (fraction I) is isolated. Assays are performed using a modification of the "batch" method of W.J. Thompson and M.M. Appleman (Biochem., 1979, 18, 5228). Results from these tests show that the compounds of the present invention are potent and selective inhibitors of Ca/CAM-independent cGMP PDE.

Platelet anti-aggregatory activity

This is assessed by the determination of a compound's ability to inhibit platelet aggregation *in vitro* induced by platelet activating factor (PAF), and to potentiate the platelet antiaggregatory action *in vitro* of activators of guanylate cyclase such as nitroprusside and EDRF. Washed platelets are prepared essentially by the method of J.F. Mustard *et al.* (Methods in Enzymol., 1989, 169, 3) and aggregation is determined using standard turbidimetric techniques as described by G.V.R. Born, (J. Physiol. (Lond), 1962, 162, 67P).

Antihypertensive activity

This is assessed following intravenous or oral administration of a compound to spontaneously hypertensive rats. Blood pressure is recorded *via* a cannula implanted in the carotid artery of either conscious or anaesthetised animals.

For administration to man in the curative or prophylactic treatment of the disorders identified on page 1, oral dosages of the compounds will generally be in the range of from 4-800 mg daily for an average adult patient (70 kg). Thus for a typical adult patient, individual tablets or capsules contain from 2-400 mg of active compound, in a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle or carrier, for administration in single or multiple doses, once or several times per day. Dosages for intravenous, buccal or sublingual administration will typically be within the range of from 1-400 mg per single dose as required. In practice the physician will determine the actual dosing regimen which will be most suitable for an individual patient and it will vary with the age, weight and response of the particular patient. The above dosages are exemplary of the average case but there can be individual instances in which higher or lower dosage ranges may be merited, and such are within the scope of this invention.

For human use, the compounds of the formula (I) can be administered alone, but will generally be administered in admixture with a pharmaceutical carrier selected with regard to the intended route of administration and standard pharmaceutical practice. For example, they may be administered orally, buccally or sublingually, in the form of tablets containing excipients such as starch or lactose, or in capsules or ovules either alone or in admixture with excipients, or in the form of elixirs or suspensions containing flavouring or colouring agents. The compounds may also be injected parenterally, for example intravenously, intramuscularly, subcutaneously or intracoronarily. For parenteral administra-

tion, they are best used in the form of a sterile aqueous solution which may contain other substances, for example salts, or monosaccharides such as mannitol or glucose, to make the solution isotonic with blood.

Thus the invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

The invention also provides a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutical composition containing either entity, for use in medicine.

The invention further provides the use of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutical composition containing either entity, for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of stable, unstable and variant (Prinzmetal) angina, hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, congestive heart failure, atherosclerosis, stroke, peripheral vascular disease, conditions of reduced blood vessel patency e.g. post-PTCA, chronic asthma, bronchitis, allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis, glaucoma, or diseases characterised by disorders of gut motility, e.g. IBS.

In a further aspect, the invention provides a method of treating or preventing stable, unstable and variant (Prinzmetal) angina, hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, congestive heart failure, atherosclerosis, stroke, peripheral vascular disease, conditions of reduced blood vessel patency e.g. post-PTCA, chronic asthma, bronchitis, allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis, glaucoma, or diseases characterised by disorders of gut motility, e.g. IBS, in a mammal (including a human being), which comprises administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutical composition containing either entity.

The invention also includes any novel intermediates of formulae (II) and (III) disclosed herein.

The syntheses of the compounds of the invention and of the intermediates for use therein are illustrated by the following Examples and Preparations. The purity of the compounds was routinely monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) using Merck Kieselgel 60 F₂₅₄ plates. ¹H-Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded using either a Nicolet QE-300 or a Bruker AC-300 spectrometer and were in all cases consistent with the proposed structures.

Ambient temperature means 20°C to 25°C.

EXAMPLE 1

2-[2-Ethoxy-5-(2-morpholinoethylsulphamoyl)phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

2-(2-Ethoxyphenyl)-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one (Preparation 8; 1.09 g, 0.00353 mol) was added portion-wise to stirred chlorosulphonic acid (4 ml) under a nitrogen atmosphere at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 18 hours and then added cautiously to ice/water (100 g). The resulting white precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with 2-propanol and then with diethyl ether, and used without further purification.

The crude sulphonyl chloride (0.16 g, 0.0004 mol) was added to a stirred solution of 4-(2-aminoethyl)-morpholine (0.156 g, 0.0012 mol) in ethanol (40 ml), and the resulting solution stirred at ambient temperature for 18 hours. The solvent was evaporated under vacuum, the residue suspended in saturated aqueous sodium carbonate solution (20 ml) and this mixture extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 20 ml). The organic extracts were combined, dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated under vacuum, and the resulting residue chromatographed on silica gel (4 g) using a methanol in dichloromethane elution gradient (0-5% methanol). Trituration of the product with diethyl ether gave the title compound as an off-white solid (0.05 g, 25%), m.p. 165-166°C. Found: C, 57.34; H, 6.15; N, 13.57. C₂₄H₃₁N₅O₅S requires C, 57.46; H, 6.23; N, 13.96%.

The following seven compounds were obtained from the same sulphonyl chloride and the appropriate amine by procedures similar to that described in Example 1.

EXAMPLE 2

2-[2-Ethoxy-5-(4-methyl-1-piperazinylsulphonyl)phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

Obtained using 1-methylpiperazine in 70% yield, m.p. 211-212°C. Found: C, 58.95; H, 6.15; N, 14.85. C₂₃H₂₉N₅O₄S requires C, 58.58; H, 6.20; N, 14.85%.

EXAMPLE 3

2-[2-Ethoxy-5-(1-piperazinylsulphonyl)phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

Obtained using piperazine in 43% yield, m.p. 178-180°C. Found: C, 57.66; H, 5.96; N, 15.40. C₂₂H₂₇N₅O₄S requires C, 57.75; H, 5.95; N, 15.31%.

EXAMPLE 42-[2-Ethoxy-5-(4-ethoxycarbonylpiperidinosulphonyl)-phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

5 Obtained using ethyl isonipecotate in 86% yield, m.p. 204-205°C. Found: C,59.11; H,6.15; N,10.55. $C_{26}H_{32}N_4O_6S$ requires C,59.08; H,6.10; N,10.60%.

EXAMPLE 52-[2-Ethoxy-5-(N-2-ethoxycarbonyl-ethyl-N-methyl-sulphamoyl)-phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

10 Obtained using ethyl 3-(methylamino)propionate in 67% yield, m.p. 145-146°C. Found: C,57.67; H,6.01; N,11.02. $C_{24}H_{30}N_4O_6S$ requires C,57.36; H,6.02; N,11.15%.

EXAMPLE 62-[2-Ethoxy-5-(methylsulphamoyl)-phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

15 Obtained using methylamine (in ethanol solution) in 58% yield, m.p. 216-219°C. Found: C,56.81; H,5.68; N,13.52. $C_{19}H_{22}N_4O_4S$ requires C,56.70; H,5.51; N,13.92%.

EXAMPLE 72-[2-Ethoxy-5-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinylsulphonyl]-phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

25 Obtained using 1-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine in 34% yield, m.p. 187-188°C. Found: C,57.84; H,6.19; N,13.64. $C_{24}H_{31}N_5O_5S$ requires C,57.46; H,6.23; N,13.96%.

EXAMPLE 82-[2-Ethoxy-5-[2-(1-imidazolidin-2-onyl)ethylsulphamoyl]-phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

30 Obtained using 1-(2-aminoethyl)imidazolidin-2-one in 44% yield, m.p. 221-222°C. Found: C,55.69; H,5.63; N,16.55. $C_{23}H_{28}N_6O_5S$ requires C,55.18; H,5.64; N,16.79%.

EXAMPLE 92-[5-(4-Carboxypiperidinosulphonyl)-2-ethoxyphenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

40 A mixture of 2-[2-ethoxy-5-(4-ethoxycarbonylpiperidinosulphonyl)-phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one (Example 4; 0.55 g, 0.001 mol), potassium hydroxide (0.146 g, 0.0026 mol) and ethanol (35 ml) was stirred under reflux for 5 hours, then allowed to cool. The solvent was evaporated under vacuum, and the residue chromatographed twice on ion-exchange resin (Bio-rad AG50W-X8 H⁺, 27.5 g) using a pyridine in water elution gradient (2-50% pyridine). Crystallisation of the product from aqueous ethanol gave the title compound as a colourless solid (0.09 g, 8%), m.p. 262-264°C. Found: C,57.51; H,5.68; N,11.10. $C_{24}H_{28}N_4O_6S$ requires C,57.58; H,5.64; N,11.19%.

EXAMPLE 102-(2-Ethoxy-5-nitrophenyl)-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]-pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

50 A solution of 2-(2-ethoxyphenyl)-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one (Preparation 8; 0.80 g, 0.0026 mol) in a mixture of concentrated sulphuric acid (5.4 ml) and concentrated nitric acid (0.20 ml) was stirred at ambient temperature for 4.5 hours. The mixture was then poured cautiously into stirred ice/water (50 g) and the resulting mixture extracted with a methanol:dichloromethane mixture (1:9, 3 x 50 ml). The organic extracts were combined, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated under vacuum, and the residue crystallised from ethyl acetate:methanol to give the title compound as an off-white solid (0.71 g, 77%), m.p. 257-259°C. Found: C,61.28; H,5.11; N,15.60. $C_{18}H_{18}N_4O_4$ requires C,61.01; H,5.12; N,15.81%.

EXAMPLE 112-(5-Amino-2-ethoxyphenyl)-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

5 Stannous chloride dihydrate (2.48 g, 0.011 mol) was added to a stirred solution of 2-(2-ethoxy-5-nitrophenyl)-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one (Example 10; 0.78 g, 0.0022 mol) in ethanol (10 ml) and the mixture was heated under reflux for 2 hours, allowed to cool, basified to pH 11 by the addition of 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, and then extracted with methanol:dichloromethane (1:9, 3 x 50 ml). The organic extracts were combined, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated under vacuum, then the residue was chromatographed on silica gel (12 g) using a methanol in dichloromethane elution gradient (0-2% methanol). Trituration of the product with hexane:ethyl acetate gave the title compound as a colourless solid (0.51 g, 71%), m.p. 156-158°C. Found: C,66.61; H,6.20; N,17.14. C₁₈H₂₀N₄O₂ requires C,66.65; H,6.22; N,17.27%.

EXAMPLES 12 & 12A

15 2-[2-Ethoxy-5-[(bis-3-pyridylsulphonyl)amino]phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one and 2-[2-Ethoxy-5-(3-pyridylsulphonylamino)phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

20 3-Pyridylsulphonyl chloride (0.201 g, 0.00113 mol) was added to a stirred mixture of 2-(5-amino-2-ethoxyphenyl)-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one (Example 11; 0.25 g, 0.00077 mol) and pyridine (5 ml), and the resulting mixture stirred at ambient temperature for 12 days and then added to water (50 ml). The resulting solution was acidified to pH 1 with 2N hydrochloric acid, and then extracted with methanol:dichloromethane (1:9, 3 x 50 ml). The combined extracts were dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated under vacuum and the residue chromatographed on silica gel (12 g) using a methanol in dichloromethane elution gradient (0-2% methanol). Crystallisation of the product from ethyl acetate: methanol gave the first title compound as an off-white solid (0.123 g, 34%), m.p. 242-243°C. Found: C,55.50; H,4.60; N,13.60. C₂₈H₂₆N₆O₆S₂ requires C,55.43; H,4.32; N,13.85%.

25 The aqueous phase was extracted further with methanol-dichloromethane (1:9, 3 x 50 ml), and the combined extracts dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated under vacuum. Chromatography of the residue on silica gel (12 g), using a methanol in dichloromethane elution gradient (2-5% methanol), followed by crystallisation of the product from ethyl acetate:methanol, gave the second title compound as a white solid (0.104 g, 29%), m.p. 229-231°C. Found: C,59.65; H,5.14; N,14.75. C₂₃H₂₃N₅O₄S requires C,59.34; H,4.98; N,15.04.

EXAMPLE 13

35 2-[2-Ethoxy-5-(2-propylsulphonylamino)phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

The title compound was prepared using 2-propylsulphonyl chloride following the procedure of Example 12 and was obtained as a white solid (55%), m.p. 207-210°C. Found: C,58.32; H,6.06; N,12.81. C₂₁H₂₆N₄O₄S requires C,58.59; H,6.09; N,13.01%.

EXAMPLE 14

45 2-[2-Ethoxy-5-(4-methyl-1-piperaziny)sulphonyl]phenyl]-pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

2-(2-Ethoxyphenyl)pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one (Preparation 10; 1.2 g, 0.0045 mol) was added portion-wise to stirred chlorosulphonic acid (6 ml) under a nitrogen atmosphere at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 18 hours and then added cautiously to ice/water (100 g). The resulting solution was brought to pH 5 by the addition of saturated aqueous sodium carbonate solution and then extracted with dichloromethane:methanol (9:1, 3 x 150 ml). The organic fractions were combined, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated under vacuum to give the sulphonyl chloride, which was used without further purification.

50 The crude sulphonyl chloride (0.55 g, 0.0015 mol) was added to a stirred solution of 1-methylpiperazine (0.45 g, 0.0045 mol) in ethanol (10 ml), and the resulting solution stirred at ambient temperature for 18 hours. The solvent was evaporated under vacuum and the residue chromatographed on silica gel (10 g), eluting with a mixture of dichloromethane:methanol:0.880 aqueous ammonia solution (95:5:1). Crystallisation of the product from ethyl acetate:methanol gave the title compound as a white solid (0.325 g, 51%), m.p. 212-215°C. Found: C,56.03; H,5.44; N,16.55. C₂₀H₂₃N₅O₄S requires C,55.93; H,5.40; N,16.31%.

55 The following four compounds were obtained from the same sulphonyl chloride and the appropriate amine by procedures similar to that described in Example 14.

EXAMPLE 152-[2-Ethoxy-5-[(bis-2-hydroxyethyl)sulphamoyl]phenyl]-pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

5 Obtained using diethanolamine in 37% yield, m.p. 223-225°C. Found: C,52.26; H,4.97; N,13.00. $C_{19}H_{22}N_4O_6S$ requires C,52.52; H,5.10; N,12.96%.

EXAMPLE 16

10 2-[2-Ethoxy-5-[(2-pyridylmethyl)sulphamoyl]phenyl]-pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

Obtained using 2-aminomethylpyridine in 50% yield, m.p. 230-231°C. Found: C,57.64; H,4.42; N,16.22. $C_{21}H_{19}N_5O_4S$ requires C,57.66; H,4.38; N,16.01%.

EXAMPLE 17

15 2-[2-Ethoxy-5-[(5-isoxazolin-3-onylmethyl)sulphamoyl]-phenyl]pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

20 Obtained using muscimol hydrate in 32% yield, m.p. indeterminate (amorphous solid). Rf 0.40 (dichloromethane: methanol:glacial acetic acid, 90:10:1). Found: C,51.01; H,3.86; N,15.49. $C_{19}H_{17}N_5O_6S$ requires C,51.46; H,3.86; N, 15.79%.

EXAMPLE 18

25 2-[5-(5-Amino-3-hydroxy-1-pyrazolylsulphonyl)-2-ethoxyphenyl]pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

Obtained using 3-amino-5-hydroxypyrazole in 34% yield, m.p. 246-249°C. Found: C,50.69; H,3.70; N,19.28. $C_{18}H_{16}N_6O_5S$ requires C,50.46; H,3.76; N,19.62%.

EXAMPLE 19

30 2-(2-Ethoxy-5-nitrophenyl)pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

35 A stirred solution of 2-(2-ethoxyphenyl)-pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one (Preparation 10; 1.4 g, 0.0052 mol) in concentrated sulphuric acid (11 ml) at 0°C, was treated dropwise with concentrated nitric acid (0.4 ml). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to ambient temperature, stirred for a further 18 hours, then added dropwise to ice/water (70 g). The resulting precipitate was collected by filtration, dried under vacuum and then crystallised from acetonitrile to give the title compound as a pale yellow solid (0.22 g, 86%), m.p. 251-254°C. Found: C,57.69; H,3.87; N,17.94. $C_{15}H_{12}N_4O_4$ requires C,57.41; H,3.82; N,18.37%.

40

EXAMPLE 20

45 2-(5-Amino-2-ethoxyphenyl)pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

A stirred mixture of 2-(2-ethoxy-5-nitrophenyl)-pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one (Example 19; 1.1 g, 0.00353 mol), stannous chloride dihydrate (4.0 g, 0.0177 mol) and ethanol (15 ml) was heated under reflux for 4 hours. The resulting mixture was allowed to cool, diluted with water (15 ml), adjusted to pH 8 with 2N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, vigorously shaken with dichloromethane (30 ml), and then this mixture filtered. The aqueous phase was separated and extracted further with dichloromethane (2 x 30 ml), and the organic extracts were then combined, dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated under vacuum. Crystallisation of the product from acetonitrile gave the title compound as a hydrated yellow solid (0.72 g, 72%), m.p. 208-210°C. Found: C,62.88; H,4.88; N,19.67. $C_{15}H_{14}N_4O_2 \cdot 0.25H_2O$ requires C,62.81; H, 5.10; N,19.54%.

50

EXAMPLE 21

55

2-[2-Ethoxy-5-(2-propylsulphonylamino)phenyl]pyrido-[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

The title compound was prepared using 2-propylsulphonyl chloride and 2-(5-amino-2-ethoxyphenyl)-pyrido[3,2-d]

pyrimidin-4(3H)-one (Example 20), following the procedure of Example 12, and was obtained as a hydrated solid (59%), m.p. 211-213°C. Found: C,54.98; H,5.07; N,14.21. $C_{18}H_{20}N_4O_4S \cdot 0.25 H_2O$ requires C,55.02; H,5.26; N,14.26%.

EXAMPLE 222-(5-Isobutyrylamino-2-ethoxyphenyl)pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

The title compound was prepared using isobutyryl chloride and 2-(5-amino-2-ethoxyphenyl)pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one (Example 20), following the procedure of Example 12, and was obtained as a white solid (80%), m.p. 256-259°C. Found: C,64.48; H,5.86; N,15.75. $C_{19}H_{20}N_4O_3S$ requires C,64.76; H,5.72; N,15.90%.

EXAMPLE 238-Cyano-2-[2-ethoxy-5-(1-piperazinylsulphonyl)phenyl]pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

The title compound was prepared from 8-cyano-2-(2-ethoxyphenyl)pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one (Preparation 14) and piperazine, following the procedure of Example 1, and was obtained as an off-white solid (22%), m.p. 172-175°C. Found: C,54.09; H,4.70; N,18.71. $C_{20}H_{20}N_6O_4S$ requires C,54.53; H,4.58; N,19.08%.

EXAMPLE 248-Cyano-2-[2-ethoxy-5-(4-methyl-1-piperazinylsulphonyl)phenyl]pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

The title compound was prepared from 8-cyano-2-(2-ethoxyphenyl)pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one (Preparation 14) and 1-methylpiperazine, following the procedure of Example 1, and was obtained as an off-white solid (8%), m.p. 239-240°C. Found: C,55.61; H,4.93; N,18.60. $C_{21}H_{22}N_6O_4S$ requires C,55.49; H,4.88; N,18.49%.

EXAMPLE 258-Carbamoyl-2-[2-ethoxy-5-(4-methyl-1-piperazinylsulphonyl)phenyl]pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

The title compound was prepared from 8-carbamoyl-2-(2-ethoxyphenyl)pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one (Preparation 16) and 1-methylpiperazine, following the procedure of Example 1, and was obtained as a solvated white powder (13%), m.p. 237-238°C. Found: C,49.86; H,4.93; N,16.14. $C_{21}H_{24}N_6O_5S \cdot 0.60 CH_2Cl_2$ requires C,49.69; H,4.75; N,16.12%.

PREPARATION 1Diethyl 4-n-propylpyridine-2,3-dicarboxylate

A solution of diethyl 3-chloro-2-oxosuccinate (137.4 g, 0.69 mol), hexen-2-al (72.5 g, 0.74 mol) and ammonium sulphamate (190.2 g, 1.66 mol) in ethanol (450 ml) was stirred under reflux for 36 hours and then filtered. The filtrate was evaporated under vacuum, the resulting residue dissolved in water (500 ml) and this solution extracted with ethyl acetate (6 x 500 ml). The combined organic extracts were dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated under vacuum, then the resulting residue was chromatographed on silica gel (50 g), using an ethyl acetate in hexane elution gradient (0-20% ethyl acetate), to give the title compound as an orange oil (34.1 g, 21%). Rf 0.20 (ethyl acetate:hexane, 20:80).

PREPARATION 24-n-Propylpyridine-2,3-dicarboxamide

A mixture of liquid ammonia (40 ml) and diethyl 4-n-propylpyridine-2,3-dicarboxylate (Preparation 1; 2.0 g, 0.0075 mol) was heated in an autoclave at 100°C for 18 hours and then allowed to cool. The ammonia was allowed to evaporate, then the residue was azeotroped with methanol and crystallised from ethyl acetate: methanol to give the title compound as a colourless solid (0.1 g, 6.4%), m.p. 178-179°C. Found: C,57.73; H,6.45; N,19.85. $C_{10}H_{13}N_3O_2$ requires C,57.96; H,6.32; N,20.28%.

PREPARATION 37-n-Propyl-4-azaphthalimide

A stirred solution of 4-n-propylpyridine-2,3-dicarboxamide (Preparation 2; 0.1 g, 0.00048 mol) in N,N-dimethylacetamide (10 ml) was heated at 160°C for 5 hours and then the solvent was evaporated under vacuum. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (5 g), eluting with a solution of 3% methanol in dichloromethane, followed by crystallisation from ethyl acetate to give the title compound as a light yellow solid (0.014 g, 15%), m.p. 163-165°C. Found: C,63.41; H,5.35; N,15.04. $C_{10}H_{10}N_2O_2$ requires C,63.15; H,5.30; N,14.73%.

PREPARATION 43-Amino-4-n-propylpyridine-2-carboxylic acid

A stirred solution of 7-n-propyl-4-azaphthalimide (Preparation 3; 1.9 g, 0.010 mol) in aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (2.8 g, 0.07 mol of NaOH in 30 ml of water) was treated with aqueous sodium hypochlorite solution (5 ml, 0.010 mol). The resulting mixture was heated at 80°C for 0.5 hour, cooled and acidified with dilute sulphuric acid (50%, 2 ml). The suspension produced was filtered and the solid thus obtained was crystallised from water to give the title compound as an off-white solid (0.38 g, 21%), m.p. 185-188°C. Found: C,59.34; H,6.63; N,15.35. $C_9H_{12}N_2O_2$ requires C,59.98; H,6.71; N,15.55%.

PREPARATION 5Ethyl 3-amino-4-n-propylpyridine-2-carboxylate

3-Amino-4-n-propylpyridine-2-carboxylic acid (Preparation 4; 0.36 g, 0.002 mol) was added to a stirred mixture of cesium carbonate (0.325 g, 0.001 mol) in water (20 ml), then this mixture was evaporated under vacuum and the residue azeotroped with dimethylformamide (2 x 20 ml). The resulting cesium salt was suspended in dimethylformamide (3 ml) and the stirred suspension then treated dropwise with ethyl iodide (0.17 ml, 0.0021 mol). After a further 0.25 hour, the solvent was evaporated under vacuum and the residue partitioned between water (20 ml) and ethyl acetate (20 ml). The organic phase was washed with water (10 ml), dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated under vacuum, then the residue crystallised from acetone:hexane to give the title compound as an off-white solid (0.35 g, 84%), m.p. 93-96°C. Found: C,63.39; H,7.73; N,13.39. $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$ requires C,63.44; H,7.74; N,13.45%.

PREPARATION 63-Amino-4-n-propylpyridine-2-carboxamide

A mixture of ethyl 3-amino-4-n-propylpyridine-2-carboxylate (Preparation 5; 7.4 g, 0.035 mol) and liquid ammonia (60 ml) was heated in an autoclave at 100°C for 18 hours. The mixture was allowed to cool and the ammonia to evaporate, then the residue was crystallised from methanol to give the title compound as a colourless solid (4.84 g, 76%), m.p. 139-141°C. Found: C,60.32; H,7.27; N,23.56. $C_9H_{13}N_3O$ requires C,60.31; H,7.31; N,23.45%.

PREPARATION 73-(2-Ethoxybenzoylamino)-4-n-propylpyridine-2-carboxamide

2-Ethoxybenzoyl chloride (2.96 g, 0.016 mol) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of 3-amino-4-n-propylpyridine-2-carboxamide (Preparation 6; 1.43 g, 0.008 mol) in pyridine (40 ml) at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 4 hours and then the solvent evaporated under vacuum. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (100 ml), the solution washed with saturated aqueous sodium carbonate solution (100 ml) and the aqueous phase then washed with dichloromethane (2 x 25 ml). The combined organic extracts were dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated under vacuum, then the residue purified by chromatography on silica gel (15 g), using a methanol in dichloromethane elution gradient (0-3% methanol), followed by crystallisation from ethyl acetate to give the product as a light brown solid (1.36 g, 60%), 129-131°C. Found: C,66.29; H,6.53; N,12.78. $C_{18}H_{21}N_3O_3$ requires C,66.04; H,6.47; N,12.84%.

PREPARATION 82-(2-Ethoxyphenyl)-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

5 A mixture of 3-(2-ethoxybenzoylamino)-4-n-propylpyridine-2-carboxamide (Preparation 7; 1.52 g, 0.0046 mol) and anhydrous zinc chloride (1.88 g, 0.014 mol) was heated at 210°C for 0.25 hour. The cool mixture was dissolved in methanol (20 ml) and this solution poured into an aqueous solution of disodium ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (10.3 g in 200 ml water). The resulting mixture was basified with saturated aqueous sodium carbonate solution (20 ml), then extracted with dichloromethane (4 x 60 ml). The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated under vacuum, then the residue crystallised from ethyl acetate to give the title compound as a white solid (0.92 g, 65%), m. p. 134-137°C. Found: C,69.69; H,6.27; N,13.54. C₁₈H₁₉N₃O₂ requires C,69.88; H,6.19; N,13.58%.

PREPARATION 93-(2-Ethoxybenzoylamino)pyridine-2-carboxamide

The title compound was prepared from 2-ethoxybenzoyl chloride and 3-aminopyridine-2-carboxamide (J. Chem. Soc., 1956, 1045) following the procedure of Preparation 7 and was obtained as an off-white solid (100 %), m.p. 172-177°C. Found: C,62.91; H,5.30; N,14.51. C₁₅H₁₅N₃O₃ requires C,63.15; H,5.30; N,14.73%.

PREPARATION 102-(2-Ethoxyphenyl)pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

25 The title compound was prepared from 3-(2-ethoxybenzoylamino)pyridine-2-carboxamide (Preparation 9) following the procedure of Preparation 8 and was obtained as an off-white solid (56%), m.p. 184-187°C. Found: C,67.24; H,4.87; N,15.76. C₁₅H₁₃N₃O₂ requires C,67.40; H,4.90; N,15.72%.

PREPARATION 11Ethyl 3-amino-4-cyanopyridine-2-carboxylate

30 A stirred solution of ethyl 2-cyano-2-(formylamino)acetate (J. Org. Chem., 1979, 44, 3835; 0.47 g, 0.003 mol), acrylonitrile (1.2 ml, 0.018 mol) and trifluoroacetic acid (0.02 ml, 0.0003 mol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (4 ml) was heated under reflux for 3 days. The solvent was removed by evaporation under vacuum, the residue dissolved in dichloromethane (30 ml) and the resulting solution washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (30 ml). The aqueous phase was washed with dichloromethane (30 ml) and the organic solutions then combined, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated under vacuum. Chromatography of the residue on silica gel (12 g), eluting with dichloromethane:methanol (100:1), followed by crystallisation from acetone: hexane, gave the title compound as a colourless solid (0.12 g, 21%), m. p. 114-116°C. Found: C,56.89; H,4.75; N,22.08. C₉H₉N₃O₂ requires C,56.54; H,4.75; N,21.98%.

PREPARATION 123-Amino-4-cyanopyridine-2-carboxamide

45 A mixture of liquid ammonia (30 ml) and ethyl 3-amino-4-cyanopyridine-2-carboxylate (Preparation 11; 2.8 g, 0.0147 mol) was heated at 100°C in an autoclave for 18 hours. The ammonia was allowed to evaporate and the resulting product crystallised from ethyl acetate to give the title compound as an off-white solid (2.2 g, 94%), m.p. >310°C. Found: C,51.84; H,3.69; N,34.30. C₇H₆N₄O requires C,51.85; H,3.73; N,34.56%.

PREPARATION 134-Cyano-3-(2-ethoxybenzoylamino)pyridine-2-carboxamide

55 The title compound was prepared from 2-ethoxybenzoyl chloride and 3-amino-4-cyanopyridine-2-carboxamide (Preparation 12), following the procedure of Preparation 7, and was obtained as a colourless solid (6.2%), m.p. 150-152°C. Found: C,61.99; H,4.62; N,17.84. C₁₆H₁₄N₄O₃ requires C,61.93; H,4.55; N,18.06%.

PREPARATION 148-Cyano-2-(2-ethoxyphenyl)pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

5 The title compound was prepared from 4-cyano-3-(2-ethoxybenzoylamino)pyridine-2-carboxamide (Preparation 13), following the procedure of Preparation 8, and was obtained as a white solid (54%), m.p. 255-256°C. Found: C, 66.03; H, 4.10; N, 19.08. $C_{16}H_{12}N_4O_2$ requires C, 65.75; H, 4.14; N, 19.17%.

PREPARATION 15

10 8-Carbamoyl-2-(2-ethoxyphenyl)pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one

30% Aqueous hydrogen peroxide solution (0.5 ml) was added to a stirred aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (1M, 40 ml), followed by 8-cyano-2-(2-ethoxyphenyl)pyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one (Preparation 14; 0.2 g, 0.00068 mol) and ethanol (2 ml). The mixture was heated under reflux for 2 hours, allowed to cool, acidified with 1N hydrochloric acid, and then extracted with a mixture of dichloromethane and methanol (10:1, 5 x 50 ml). The combined organic fractions were evaporated under vacuum and the resulting residue triturated with ethanol to give the title compound as a colourless solid (0.152 g, 72%), m.p. 295-297°C. Found: C, 61.65; H, 4.56; N, 17.61. $C_{16}H_{14}N_4O_3$ requires C, 61.93; H, 4.55; N, 18.06%.

Biological activity

The following Table illustrates the *in vitro* activities for a range of the compounds of the invention.

TABLE

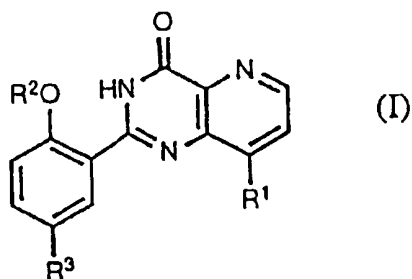
IN VITRO PDE INHIBITORY DATA: SELECTIVITY BETWEEN CALCIUM/CALMODULIN (Ca/CAM)- INDEPENDENT cGMP PDE AND cGMP-INHIBITED cAMP PDE			
EXAMPLE	IC ₅₀ (nM)		SELECTIVITY RATIO
	cGMP	cAMP	
1	21	19,000	904
2	26	13,000	500
4	5.6	7,600	1,357
5	14	8,300	592
7	9.8	11,000	1,122
9	1.2	220	183
12A	19	4,600	242
24	25	>100,000	>4,000

Safety Profile

Examples 7 and 9 have been tested at doses of up to 0.1 mg/kg and 1 mg/kg i.v. respectively, Examples 1 and 8 at doses of up to 3 mg/kg i.d. and Example 3 at doses of up to 10 mg/kg i.d., in rabbit, with no untoward effects being observed.

Claims

1. A compound of formula (I):



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,
wherein

R¹ is H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, CN or CONR⁴R⁵;

R² is C₂-C₄ alkyl;

R³ is SO₂NR⁶R⁷, NO₂, NH₂, NHCOR⁸, NHSO₂R⁸ or N(SO₂R⁸)₂;

R⁴ and R⁵ are each independently selected from H and C₁-C₄ alkyl;

R⁶ and R⁷ are each independently selected from H and C₁-C₄ alkyl optionally substituted with CO₂R⁹, OH, pyridyl, 5-isoxazolin-3-onyl, morpholino or 1-imidazolidin-2-onyl; or together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a pyrrolidino, piperidino, morpholino, 1-pyrazolyl or 4-(NR¹⁰)-1-piperazinyl group where-

in any of said groups may optionally be substituted with one or two substituents selected from C₁-C₄ alkyl, CO₂R⁹, NH₂ and OH;

R⁸ is C₁-C₄ alkyl or pyridyl;

R⁹ is H or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

and

R¹⁰ is H, C₁-C₄ alkyl or (hydroxy)C₂-C₃ alkyl.

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein R¹ is H, n-propyl, CN or CONH₂; R² is ethyl; R³ is SO₂NR⁶R⁷, NO₂, NH₂, NHCOR⁸(CH₃)₂, NHSO₂CH(CH₃)₂, NHSO₂(3-pyridyl) or N(SO₂(3-pyridyl))₂; R⁶ is H, methyl or 2-hydroxyethyl; R⁷ is methyl optionally substituted with 2-pyridyl or 5-isoxazolin-3-onyl, or ethyl 2-substituted with OH, CO₂CH₂CH₃, morpholino or 1-imidazolidin-2-onyl, or R⁶ and R⁷ together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a (4-CO₂R⁹)piperidino, 5-amino-3-hydroxy-1-pyrazolyl or 4-(NR¹⁰)-1-piperazinyl group; R⁹ is H or ethyl; and R¹⁰ is H, methyl or 2-hydroxyethyl.

3. A compound according to claim 2 wherein R¹ is n-propyl or CN; R² is ethyl; R³ is SO₂NR⁶R⁷, NHSO₂CH(CH₃)₂, NHSO₂(3-pyridyl) or N(SO₂(3-pyridyl))₂; R⁶ is H or methyl; R⁷ is methyl, or ethyl 2-substituted with CO₂CH₂CH₃, morpholino or 1-imidazolidin-2-onyl, or R⁶ and R⁷ together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a (4-CO₂R⁹)piperidino or 4-(NR¹⁰)-1-piperazinyl group; R⁹ is H or ethyl; and R¹⁰ is H, methyl or 2-hydroxyethyl.

4. A compound according to claim 3 wherein the said compound of formula (I) is selected from

2-[2-ethoxy-5-(4-ethoxycarbonylpiperidinosulphonyl)phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one;
2-[5-(4-carboxypiperidinosulphonyl)-2-ethoxyphenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one;
2-[2-ethoxy-5-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinylsulphonyl]phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one;

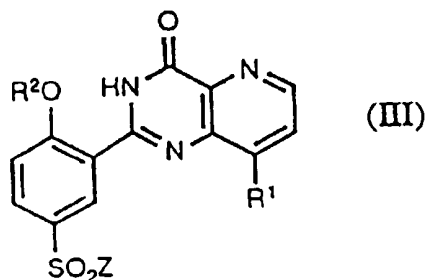
and 2-[2-ethoxy-5-[(bis-3-pyridylsulphonyl)amino]-phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one.

5. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, according to any one of claims 1 to 4, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

6. A compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutical composition containing either entity, according to any one of claims 1 to 5, for use in medicine.

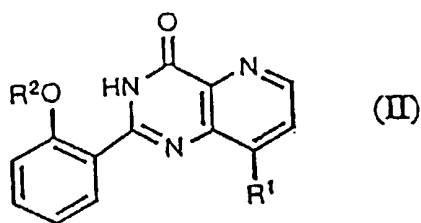
7. The use of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, or a pharmaceutical composition containing either entity, according to any one of claims 1 to 5, for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of stable, unstable and variant (Prinzmetal) angina, hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, congestive heart failure, atherosclerosis, stroke, peripheral vascular disease, conditions of reduced blood vessel patency, chronic asthma, bronchitis, allergic asthma, allergic rhinitis, glaucoma or diseases characterised by disorders of gut motility.

8. A compound of formula (III):



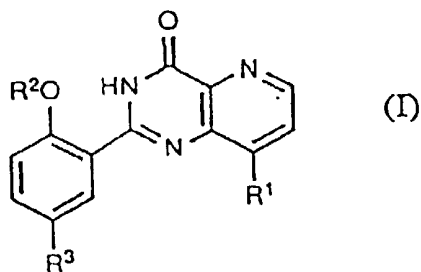
wherein Z is halo, and R¹ and R² are as previously defined in claim 1.

9. A compound of formula (II):



wherein R¹ and R² are as previously defined in claim 1, with the proviso that when R¹ is H then R² is not propyl.

10. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I):



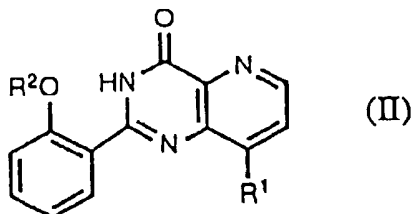
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,
wherein

R¹ is H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, CN or CONR⁴R⁵;
R² is C₂-C₄ alkyl;
R³ is SO₂NR⁶R⁷, NO₂, NH₂, NHCOR⁸, NHSO₂R⁸ or N(SO₂R⁸)₂;

R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from H and C_1-C_4 alkyl;
 R^6 and R^7 are each independently selected from H and C_1-C_4 alkyl optionally substituted with CO_2R^9 , OH, pyridyl, 5-isoxazolin-3-onyl, morpholino or 1-imidazolidin-2-onyl; or together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a pyrrolidino, piperidino, morpholino, 1-pyrazolyl or 4-(NR^{10})-1 piperazinyl group wherein any of said groups may optionally be substituted with one or two substituents selected from C_1-C_4 alkyl, CO_2R^9 , NH_2 and OH;
 R^8 is C_1-C_4 alkyl or pyridyl;
 R^9 is H or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

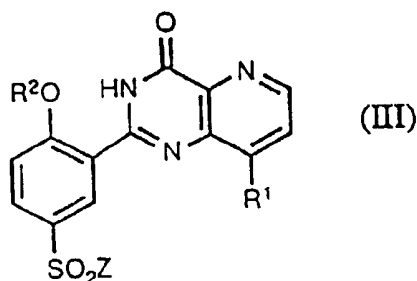
and

R^{10} is H, C_1-C_4 alkyl or (hydroxy) C_2-C_3 alkyl; which comprises reacting a compound of formula (II):



wherein R^1 and R^2 are as previously defined in this claim, for a compound of formula (I) when R^3 is

(A) $SO_2NR^6R^7$ wherein R^6 and R^7 are as previously defined in this claim,
 with a halosulphonation reagent, followed by reaction of the resulting sulphonyl halide of formula (III):



wherein Z is halo, with an amine of formula R^6R^7NH optionally followed by, for a compound of formula (I) wherein R^9 is C_1-C_4 alkyl, acid-catalysed or base-catalysed hydrolysis or protonolysis as appropriate;

(B) NO_2 ,
 under aromatic nitrogen conditions;

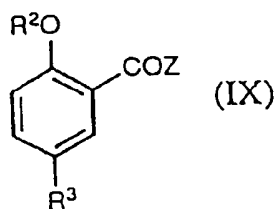
(C) NH_2 ,
 as in (B) above, followed by catalytic hydrogenation or reduction of the nitroarene;

(D) $NHCO R^8$ wherein R^8 is as previously defined in this claim,
 as in (C) above, followed by acylation of the aminoarene using either an acyl halide of formula R^8COZ , wherein Z is as previously defined in this claim, or an acid anhydride of formula $(R^8CO)_2O$; and

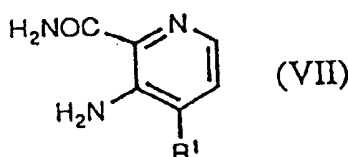
(E) $NHSO_2R^8$ or $N(SO_2R^8)_2$ wherein R^8 is as previously defined in this claim,
 as in (C) above, followed by sulphonylation of the aminoarene using either a sulphonyl halide of formula R^8SO_2Z , wherein Z is as previously defined in this claim, or a sulphonic anhydride of formula $(R^8SO_2)_2O$;

followed in each case by optional isolation as, or formation of, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the product.

11. A process for the preparation of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are as previously defined in claim 11, which comprises reacting a compound of formula (IX):



wherein R^2 , R^3 and Z are as previously defined in claim 11, with an aminopyridine of formula (VII):



wherein R^1 is as previously defined in claim 10, followed by cyclisation of the resulting amide by treatment with a base, optionally in the presence of hydrogen peroxide, and optional isolation as, or formation of, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the product.

12. A process according to claim 10 wherein

in (A), the halosulphonation reagent is chlorosulphonic acid, the reaction with R^6R^7NH is carried out using an excess of said amine, the base-catalysed hydrolysis employs an alkali metal hydroxide in an aqueous C_1 - C_3 alkanol, and the protonolysis (when R^9 is t-butyl) is effected with hydrogen chloride or trifluoroacetic acid;

in (B), the nitration is achieved using concentrated nitric acid in combination with concentrated sulphuric acid;

in (C), the catalytic hydrogenation is effected using palladium or Raney nickel as catalyst, and the reduction using excess stannous chloride;

in (D), the acylation is carried out using up to a 50% excess of acylating reagent in the presence of triethylamine or pyridine as acid acceptor; and

in (E), the sulphonylation is carried out using up to a 50% excess of sulphonylating reagent in the presence of triethylamine or pyridine as acid acceptor.

13. A process according to claim 11 wherein Z is chloro and the base is sodium hydroxide or potassium carbonate.

14. A process according to any one of claims 10 to 13 wherein R^1 is H, n-propyl, CN or $CONH_2$; R^2 is ethyl; R^3 is $SO_2NR^6R^7$, NO_2 , NH_2 , $NHCOCH(CH_3)_2$, $NHSO_2CH(CH_3)_2$, $NHSO_2(3\text{-pyridyl})$ or $N[SO_2(3\text{-pyridyl})]_2$; R^6 is H, methyl or 2-hydroxyethyl; R^7 is methyl optionally substituted with 2-pyridyl or 5-isoxazolin-3-onyl, or ethyl 2-substituted with OH, $CO_2CH_2CH_3$, morpholino or 1-imidazolidin-2-onyl, or R^6 and R^7 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a (4- CO_2R^9)piperidino, 5-amino-3-hydroxy-1-pyrazolyl or 4-(NR^{10})-1-piperazinyl group; R^9 is H or ethyl; and R^{10} is H, methyl or 2-hydroxyethyl.

15. A process according to claim 14 wherein R^1 is n-propyl or CN; R^2 is ethyl; R^3 is $SO_2NR^6R^7$, $NHSO_2CH(CH_3)_2$, $NHSO_2(3\text{-pyridyl})$ or $N[SO_2(3\text{-pyridyl})]_2$; R^6 is H or methyl; R^7 is methyl, or ethyl 2-substituted with $CO_2CH_2CH_3$.

morpholino or 1-imidazolidin-2-onyl, or R^6 and R^7 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a (4-CO₂R⁹)piperidino or 4-(NR¹⁰)-1-piperazinyl group; R^9 is H or ethyl; and R^{10} is H, methyl or 2-hydroxyethyl.

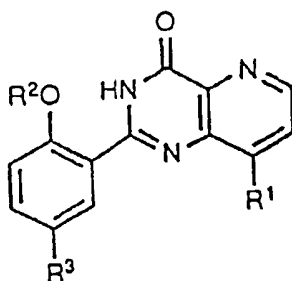
16. A process according to claim 15 wherein the said compound of formula (I) produced is selected from

2-[2-ethoxy-5-(4-ethoxycarbonylpiperidinosulphonyl)phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one;
2-[5-(4-carboxypiperidinosulphonyl)-2-ethoxyphenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one;
2-[2-ethoxy-5-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinylsulphonyl]phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one;

and 2-[2-ethoxy-5-[(bis-3-pyridylsulphonyl)amino]-phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one.

Patentansprüche

1. Verbindung der Formel (I):



(I)

oder ein pharmazeutisch annehmbares Salz hiervon, worin R^1 H, C₁-C₄-Alkyl, CN oder CONR⁴R⁵ bedeutet; R^2 C₂-C₄-Alkyl darstellt; R^3 SO₂NR⁶R⁷, NO₂, NH₂, NHCO⁸, NHSO₂R⁸ oder N(SO₂R⁸)₂ ist; R^4 und R^5 jeweils unabhängig ausgewählt sind aus H und C₁-C₄-Alkyl; R^6 und R^7 jeweils unabhängig ausgewählt sind aus H und C₁-C₄-Alkyl, gegebenenfalls substituiert mit CO₂R⁹, OH, Pyridyl, 5-Isloxazolin-3-onyl, Morpholino oder 1-Imidazolidin-2-onyl, oder zusammen mit dem Stickstoffatom, an das sie gebunden sind, eine Pyrrolidino-, Piperidino-, Morpholino-, 1-Pyrazolyl- oder 4-(NR¹⁰)-1-Piperazinyl-Gruppe bilden, wobei eine beliebige der genannten Gruppen gegebenenfalls substituiert sein kann mit einem oder zwei Substituenten, ausgewählt aus C₁-C₄-Alkyl, CO₂R⁹, NH₂ und OH; R^8 C₁-C₄-Alkyl oder Pyridyl bedeutet; R^9 H oder C₁-C₄-Alkyl darstellt; und R^{10} H, C₁-C₄-Alkyl oder (Hydroxy)-C₂-C₃-alkyl ist.

2. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, worin R^1 H, n-Propyl, CN oder CONH₂ bedeutet; R^2 Ethyl darstellt; R^3 SO₂NR⁶R⁷, NO₂, NH₂, NHCOCH(CH₃)₂, NHSO₂CH(CH₃)₂, NHSO₂(3-Pyridyl) oder N[SO₂(3-Pyridyl)]₂ ist; R^6 H, Methyl oder 2-Hydroxyethyl darstellt; R^7 bedeutet: Methyl, gegebenenfalls substituiert mit 2-Pyridyl oder 5-Isloxazolin-3-onyl, oder Ethyl, 2-substituiert mit OH, CO₂CH₂CH₃, Morpholino oder 1-Imidazolidin-2-onyl; oder R^6 und R^7 zusammen mit dem Stickstoffatom, an das sie gebunden sind, eine (4-CO₂R⁹)Piperidino-, 5-Amino-3-hydroxy-1-pyrazolyl- oder 4-(NR¹⁰)-1-Piperazinyl-Gruppe bilden; R^9 H oder Ethyl ist; und R^{10} H, Methyl oder 2-Hydroxyethyl darstellt.

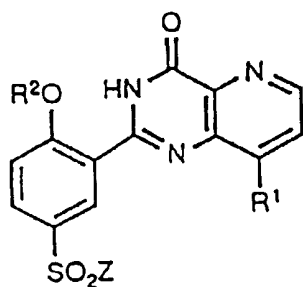
3. Verbindung nach Anspruch 2, worin R^1 n-Propyl oder CN bedeutet; R^2 Ethyl darstellt; R^3 SO₂NR⁶R⁷, NHSO₂CH(CH₃)₂, NHSO₂(3-Pyridyl) oder N[SO₂(3-Pyridyl)]₂ ist; R^6 H oder Methyl darstellt; R^7 bedeutet: Methyl, oder Ethyl, 2-substituiert mit CO₂CH₂CH₃, Morpholino oder 1-Imidazolidin-2-onyl; oder R^6 und R^7 zusammen mit dem Stickstoffatom, an das sie gebunden sind, eine (4-CO₂R⁹)Piperidino- oder 4-(NR¹⁰)-1-Piperazinyl-Gruppe bilden; R^9 H oder Ethyl ist; und R^{10} H, Methyl oder 2-Hydroxyethyl darstellt.

4. Verbindung nach Anspruch 3, wobei die Verbindung der Formel (I) ausgewählt ist aus:

2-[2-Ethoxy-5-(4-ethoxycarbonylpiperidinosulphonyl)-phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-on;
2-[5-(4-Carboxypiperidinosulphonyl)-2-ethoxyphenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-on;

2-[2-Ethoxy-5-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinylsulfonyl]-phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-on;
und
2-[2-Ethoxy-5-[(bis-3-pyridylsulfonyl)-amino]-phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-on.

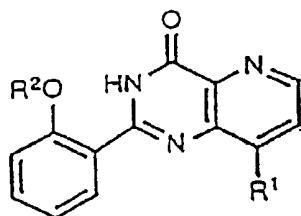
- 5 5. Pharmazeutische Zusammensetzung, welche eine Verbindung der Formel (I), oder ein pharmazeutisch annehmbares Salz hiervon, nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4 zusammen mit einem pharmazeutisch annehmbaren Träger oder Verdünnungsmittel umfaßt.
- 10 6. Verbindung der Formel (I), oder ein pharmazeutisch annehmbares Salz hiervon, oder eine pharmazeutische Zusammensetzung, welche eine der Einheiten enthält, nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5 zur Verwendung in der Medizin.
- 15 7. Verwendung einer Verbindung der Formel (I), oder eines pharmazeutisch annehmbaren Salzes hiervon, oder einer pharmazeutischen Zusammensetzung, die eine der Einheiten enthält, nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5 bei der Herstellung eines Medikaments zur Behandlung von stabiler, instabiler und Variant-(Prinzmetal)-Angina, Hypertension, pulmonaler Hypertension, kongestivem Herzversagen, Atherosklerose, Schlaganfall, peripheren Gefäßerkrankungen, Zuständen einer verringerten Durchgängigkeit der Blutgefäße, chronischem Asthma, Bronchitis, allergischem Asthma, allergischer Rhinitis, Glaukom oder durch Störungen der Darmmotilität gekennzeichneten Erkrankungen.
- 20 8. Verbindung der Formel (III):



(III),

worin Z Halogen bedeutet; und R¹ und R² wie vorstehend in Anspruch 1 definiert sind.

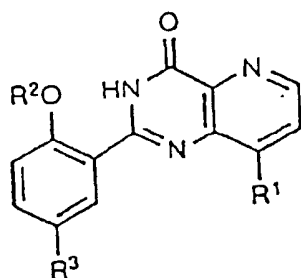
- 40 9. Verbindung der Formel (II):



(II),

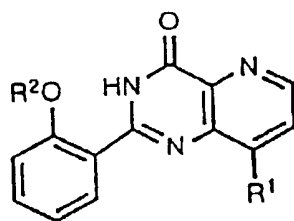
worin R¹ und R² wie vorstehend in Anspruch 1 definiert sind; mit der Maßgabe, daß, wenn R¹ die Bedeutung H hat, R² nicht Propyl darstellt.

- 55 10. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel (I):



(I)

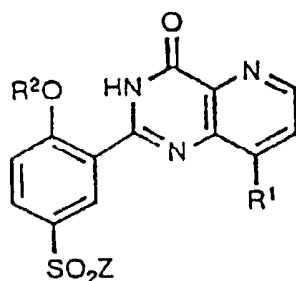
oder eines pharmazeutisch annehmbaren Salzes hiervon, worin R^1 H, C_1 - C_4 -Alkyl, CN oder $CONR^4R^5$ bedeutet; R^2 C_2 - C_4 -Alkyl darstellt; R^3 $SO_2NR^6R^7$, NO_2 , NH_2 , $NHCOR^8$, $NHSO_2R^8$ oder $N(SO_2R^8)_2$ ist; R^4 und R^5 jeweils unabhängig ausgewählt sind aus H und C_1 - C_4 -Alkyl; R^6 und R^7 jeweils unabhängig ausgewählt sind aus H und C_1 - C_4 -Alkyl, gegebenenfalls substituiert mit CO_2R^9 , OH, Pyridyl, 5-Isloxazolin-3-onyl, Morpholino oder 1-Imidazolidin-2-onyl, oder zusammen mit dem Stickstoffatom, an das sie gebunden sind, eine Pyrrolidino-, Piperidino-, Morpholino-, 1-Pyrazolyl- oder 4-(NR^{10})-1-Piperazinyll-Gruppe bilden, wobei eine beliebige der genannten Gruppen gegebenenfalls substituiert sein kann mit einem oder zwei Substituenten, ausgewählt aus C_1 - C_4 -Alkyl, CO_2R^9 , NH_2 und OH; R^8 C_1 - C_4 -Alkyl oder Pyridyl bedeutet; R^9 H oder C_1 - C_4 -Alkyl darstellt; und R^{10} H, C_1 - C_4 -Alkyl oder (Hydroxy)- C_2 - C_3 -alkyl ist; welches Verfahren umfaßt: Umsetzen einer Verbindung der Formel (II):



(II),

worin R^1 und R^2 wie vorstehend in diesem Anspruch definiert sind, für eine Verbindung der Formel (I), wenn R^3 bedeutet:

(A) $SO_2NR^6R^7$, worin R^6 und R^7 wie vorstehend in diesem Anspruch definiert sind, mit einem Halogensulfonylierungs-Reagens, gefolgt vom Umsetzen des erhaltenen Sulfonylhalogenids der Formel (III):



(III),

worin Z Halogen darstellt, mit einem Amin der Formel R^6R^7NH , gegebenenfalls gefolgt von, für eine Verbindung der Formel (I), worin R^9 C_1 - C_4 -Alkyl ist, Säure-katalysierter oder Basen-katalysierter Hydrolyse oder Protonolyse, wie geeignet;

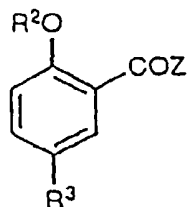
(B) NO_2 , unter aromatischen Stickstoff-Bedingungen;

(C) NH_2 , wie in (B) oben, gefolgt von katalytischer Hydrierung oder Reduktion des Nitroarens;

(D) $NHCOR^8$, worin R^8 wie vorstehend in diesem Anspruch definiert ist, wie in (C) oben, gefolgt von Acylieren des Aminoarens unter Verwendung entweder eines Acylhalogenids der Formel R^8COZ , worin Z wie vorste-

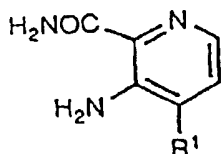
hend in diesem Anspruch definiert ist, oder eines Säureanhydrids der Formel $(R^8CO)_2O$; und
 (E) $NHSO_2R^8$ oder $N(SO_2R^8)_2$, worin R^8 wie vorstehend in diesem Anspruch definiert ist, wie in (C) oben,
 gefolgt von Sulfonylieren des Aminoarens unter Verwendung entweder eines Sulfonylhalogenids der Formel
 R^8SO_2Z , worin Z wie vorstehend in diesem Anspruch definiert ist, oder eines Sulfonsäureanhydrids der Formel
 $(R^8SO_2)_2O$; gefolgt in jedem Fall von einer gegebenenfalls durchgeführten Isolierung als pharmazeutisch an-
 nehmbares Salz oder Bildung eines pharmazeutisch annehmbaren Salzes des Produkts.

11. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel (I), oder eines pharmazeutisch annehmbaren Salzes hie-
 von, worin R^1 , R^2 und R^3 wie vorstehend in Anspruch 11 definiert sind, welches Verfahren umfaßt: Umsetzen einer
 Verbindung der Formel (IX):



(IX),

worin R^2 , R^3 und Z wie vorstehend in Anspruch 10 definiert sind, mit einem Aminopyridin der Formel (VII):



(VII),

worin R^1 wie vorstehend in Anspruch 10 definiert ist, gefolgt von Cyclisieren des erhaltenen Amids durch Behand-
 lung mit einer Base, gegebenenfalls in Anwesenheit von Wasserstoffperoxid, und gegebenenfalls durchgeführter
 Isolierung als pharmazeutisch annehmbares Salz oder Bildung eines pharmazeutisch annehmbaren Salzes des
 Produkts.

12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 10, bei welchem

in (A) das Halogensulfonylierungs-Reagens Chlorsulfonsäure ist, das Umsetzen mit R^6R^7NH unter Verwen-
 dung eines Überschusses des genanntenamins durchgeführt wird, bei der Basen-katalysierten Hydrolyse ein
 Alkalimetallhydroxid in einem wässrigen C_1 - C_3 -Alkanol verwendet wird, und die Protonolyse (wenn R^9 tert.
 Butyl bedeutet) mit Chlorwasserstoff oder Trifluoressigsäure vorgenommen wird;
 in (B) die Nitrierung unter Verwendung von konzentrierter Salpetersäure in Kombination mit konzentrierter
 Schwefelsäure erzielt wird;
 in (C) die katalytische Hydrierung unter Verwendung von Palladium oder Raney-Nickel als Katalysator und
 die Reduktion unter Verwendung eines Zinnchlorid-Überschusses bewirkt wird;
 in (D) die Acylierung unter Verwendung eines bis zu 50 % Acylierungs-Reagens-Überschusses in Anwesenheit
 von Triethylamin oder Pyridin als Säureakzeptor durchgeführt wird; und
 in (E) die Sulfonylierung unter Verwendung eines bis zu 50 % Sulfonylierungs-Reagens-Überschusses in An-
 wesenheit von Triethylamin oder Pyridin als Säureakzeptor durchgeführt wird.

13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 11, wobei Z Chlor bedeutet, und die Base Natriumhydroxid oder Kaliumcarbonat ist.

14. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 10 bis 13, wobei R^1 H, n-Propyl, CN oder $CONH_2$ bedeutet; R^2 Ethyl darstellt;
 R^3 $SO_2NR^6R^7$, NO_2 , NH_2 , $NHCOCH(CH_3)_2$, $NHSO_2CH(CH_3)_2$, $NHSO_2(3\text{-Pyridyl})$ oder $N(SO_2(3\text{-Pyridyl}))_2$ ist; R^6
 H, Methyl oder 2-Hydroxyethyl darstellt; R^7 bedeutet: Methyl, gegebenenfalls substituiert mit 2-Pyridyl oder
 5-Isoxazolin-3-onyl, oder Ethyl, 2-substituiert mit OH, $CO_2CH_2CH_3$, Morpholino oder 1-Imidazolidin-2-onyl; oder

R⁶ et R⁷ zusammen mit dem Stickstoffatom, an das sie gebunden sind, eine (4-CO₂R⁹)Piperidino-, 5-Amino-3-hydroxy-1-pyrazolyl- oder 4-(NR¹⁰)-1-Piperaziny-Gruppe bilden; R⁹ H oder Ethyl ist; und R¹⁰ H, Methyl oder 2-Hydroxyethyl darstellt.

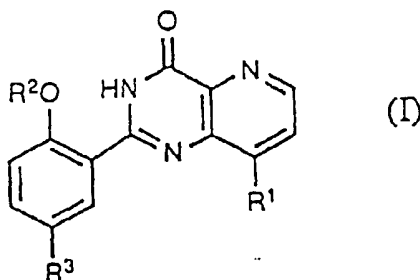
15. Verfahren nach Anspruch 14, wobei R¹ n-Propyl oder CN bedeutet; R² Ethyl darstellt; R³ SO₂NR⁶R⁷, NHSO₂CH(CH₃)₂, NHSO₂(3-Pyridyl) oder N[SO₂(3-Pyridyl)]₂ ist; R⁶ H oder Methyl darstellt; R⁷ bedeutet: Methyl, oder Ethyl, 2-substituiert mit CO₂CH₂CH₃, Morpholino oder 1-Imidazolidin-2-onyl; oder R⁶ und R⁷ zusammen mit dem Stickstoffatom, an das sie gebunden sind, eine (4-CO₂R⁹)Piperidino- oder 4-(NR¹⁰)-1-Piperaziny-Gruppe bilden; R⁹ H oder Ethyl ist; und R¹⁰ H, Methyl oder 2-Hydroxyethyl darstellt.

16. Verfahren nach Anspruch 15, wobei die hergestellte Verbindung der Formel (I) ausgewählt wird aus:

2-[2-Ethoxy-5-(4-ethoxycarbonylpiperidinosulfonyl)-phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-on;
2-[5-(4-Carboxypiperidinosulfonyl)-2-ethoxyphenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-on;
2-[2-Ethoxy-5-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinylsulfonyl]-phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-on;
und
2-[2-Ethoxy-5-[(bis-3-pyridylsulfonyl)-amino]-phenyl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-on.

Revendications

1. Composé de formule (I) :



ou sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable d'un tel composé, dans laquelle :

R¹ représente H, alkyle en C₁-C₄, CN ou CONR⁴R⁵ ;
R² représente alkyle en C₂-C₄ ;
R³ représente SO₂NR⁶R⁷, NO₂, NH₂, NHCOR⁸, NHSO₂R⁸ ou N(SO₂R⁸)₂ ;
R⁴ et R⁵ sont chacun indépendamment choisis parmi H et alkyle en C₁-C₄ ;
R⁶ et R⁷ sont chacun indépendamment choisis parmi H et alkyle en C₁-C₄ facultativement substitué par CO₂R⁹, OH, pyridyle, 5-isoxazolin-3-onyl, morpholino ou 1-imidazolidin-2-onyl ; ou, pris ensemble avec l'atome d'azote auquel ils sont liés, ils forment un groupe pyrrolidino, pipéridino, morpholino, 1-pyrazolyle ou 4-(NR¹⁰)-1-pipérazinyle dans lequel l'un quelconque desdits groupes peut être facultativement substitué par 1 ou 2 substituants choisis parmi alkyle en C₁-C₄, CO₂R⁹, NH₂ et OH ;
R⁸ représente alkyle en C₁-C₄ ou pyridyle ;
R⁹ représente H ou alkyle en C₁-C₄ ; et
R¹⁰ représente H, alkyle en C₁-C₄ ou hydroxy(alkyle en C₂-C₃).

2. Composé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel R¹ représente H, n-propyle, CN ou CONH₂ ; R² représente éthyle ; R³ représente SO₂NR⁶R⁷, NO₂, NH₂, NHCOCH(CH₃)₂, NHSO₂CH(CH₃)₂, NHSO₂(3-pyridyle) ou N[SO₂(3-pyridyle)]₂ ; R⁶ représente H, méthyle ou 2-hydroxyéthyle ; R⁷ représente méthyle facultativement substitué par 2-pyridyle ou 5-isoxazolin-3-onyl, ou éthyle substitué en 2 par un groupe OH, CO₂CH₂CH₃, morpholino ou 1-imidazolidin-2-onyl, ou R⁶ et R⁷, pris ensemble avec l'atome d'azote auquel ils sont liés, forment un groupe (4-CO₂R⁹)pipéridino, 5-amino-3-hydroxy-1-pyrazolyle ou 4-(NR¹⁰)-1-pipérazinyle ; R⁹ représente H ou éthyle ; et R¹⁰ repré-

sente H, méthyle ou 2-hydroxyéthyle.

3. Composé selon la revendication 2, dans lequel R¹ représente N-propyle ou CN ; R² représente éthyle ; R³ représente SO₂NR⁶R⁷, NHSO₂CH(CH₃)₂, NHSO₂(3-pyridyle) ou N[SO₂(3-pyridyle)]₂ ; R⁶ représente H ou méthyle ; R⁷ représente méthyle, ou éthyle substitué en 2 par CO₂CH₂CH₃, morpholino ou 1-imidazolidin-2-onyle, ou R⁶ et R⁷, pris ensemble avec l'atome d'azote auquel ils sont liés, forment un groupe (4-CO₂R⁹)pipéridino ou 4-(NR¹⁰)-1-pipérazinyle ; R⁹ représente H ou éthyle et R¹⁰ représente H, méthyle ou 2-hydroxyéthyle.

4. Composé selon la revendication 3, dans lequel ledit composé de formule (I) est choisi parmi

2-[2-éthoxy-5-(4-éthoxycarbonylpipéridinosulfonyl)-phényl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one ;
 2-[5-(4-carboxypipéridinosulfonyl)-2-éthoxyphényl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one ;
 2-[2-éthoxy-5-[4-(2-hydroxyéthyl)-1-pipérazinylsulfonyl]phényl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one ;

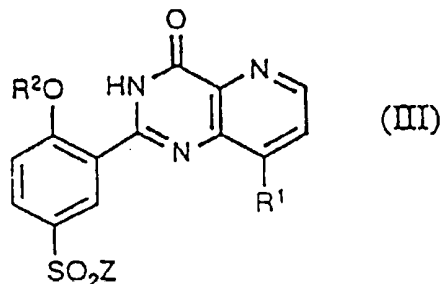
et 2-[2-éthoxy-5-[(bis-3-pyridylsulfonyl)amino]phényl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one.

5. Composition pharmaceutique comprenant un composé de formule (I), ou sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable d'un tel composé, selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, avec un diluant ou un véhicule pharmaceutiquement acceptable.

6. Composé de formule (I), ou sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable d'un tel composé, ou composition pharmaceutique contenant un tel composé ou un tel sel, selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, pour une utilisation en médecine.

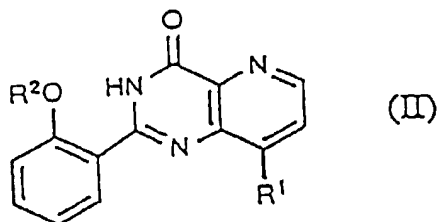
7. Utilisation d'un composé de formule (I), ou d'un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable d'un tel composé, ou d'une composition pharmaceutique contenant un tel composé ou un tel sel, selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, pour la fabrication d'un médicament pour le traitement de l'angine de poitrine stable, instable et variée (Prinzmetal), de l'hypertension, de l'hypertension pulmonaire, de la défaillance cardiaque congestive, de l'athérosclérose, des attaques, de la maladie vasculaire périphérique, des états de libre circulation réduite dans les vaisseaux sanguins, de l'asthme chronique, de la bronchite, de l'asthme allergique, de la rhinite allergique, du glaucome ou de maladies caractérisées par des désordres de la motilité intestinale.

8. Composé de formule (III)



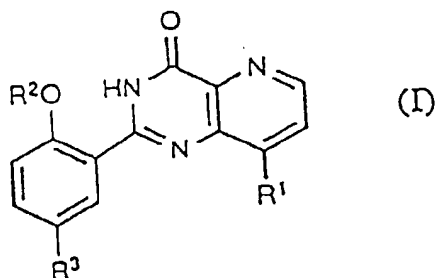
dans laquelle Z représente halogéno, et R¹ et R² sont tels que précédemment définis dans la revendication 1.

9. Composé de formule (II) :



10 dans laquelle R¹ et R² sont tels que précédemment définis dans la revendication 1, étant toutefois entendu que lorsque R¹ représente H, R² ne représente pas propyle.

15 10. Procédé de préparation d'un composé de formule (I) :



ou d'un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable d'un tel composé, formule dans laquelle

30 R¹ représente H, alkyle en C₁-C₄, CN ou CONR⁴R⁵ ;

R² représente alkyle en C₂-C₄ ;

R³ représente SO₂NR⁶R⁷, NO₂, NH₂, NHCOR⁸, NHSO₂R⁸ ou N(SO₂R⁸)₂ ;

R⁴ et R⁵ sont chacun indépendamment choisis parmi H et alkyle en C₁-C₄ ;

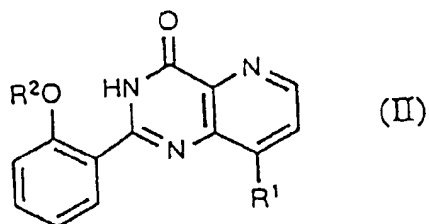
35 R⁶ et R⁷ sont chacun indépendamment choisis parmi H et alkyle en C₁-C₄ facultativement substitué par CO₂R⁹, OH, pyridyle, 5-isoxazolin-3-onyle, morpholino ou 1-imidazolidin-2-onyle ; ou, pris ensemble avec l'atome d'azote auquel ils sont liés, ils forment un groupe pyrrolidino, pipéridino, morpholino, 1-pyrazolyle ou 4-(NR¹⁰)-1-pipérazinyle dans lequel l'un quelconque desdits groupes peut être facultativement substitué par 1 ou 2 substituants choisis parmi alkyle en C₁-C₄, CO₂R⁹, NH₂ et OH ;

40 R⁸ représente alkyle en C₁-C₄ ou pyridyle ;

R⁹ représente H ou alkyle en C₁-C₄ ; et

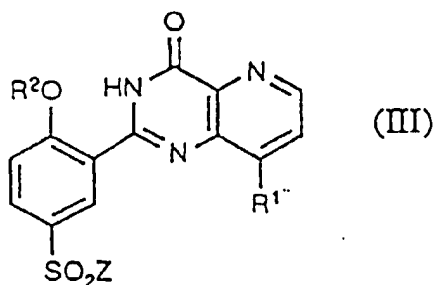
R¹⁰ représente H, alkyle en C₁-C₄ ou hydroxy(alkyle en C₂-C₃)

qui consiste à faire réagir un composé de formule (II) :



55 dans laquelle R¹ et R² sont tels que précédemment définis dans cette revendication, pour obtenir un composé de formule (I) dans lequel R³ représente :

(A) $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^6\text{R}^7$ où R^6 et R^7 sont tels que précédemment définis dans cette revendication :
avec un réactif d'halogénosulfonation, suivi par la réaction de l'halogénure de sulfonyle résultant de formule
(III) :



où Z représente un groupe halogéno, avec une amine de formule $\text{R}^6\text{R}^7\text{NH}$, facultativement suivi, pour un composé de formule (I) dans lequel R^9 est un groupe alkyle en $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$, par une hydrolyse catalysée par un acide ou une base ou une protonolyse selon ce qui est approprié ;

(B) NO_2 :

dans des conditions de nitration aromatique ;

(C) NH_2 :

comme dans (B) ci-dessus, suivi d'une hydrogénation catalytique ou d'une réduction du nitroarène ;

(D) NHCOR^8 où R^8 est tel que précédemment défini dans cette revendication :

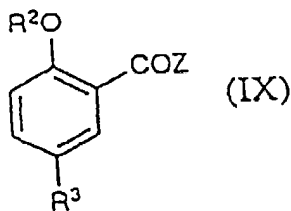
comme dans (C) ci-dessus, suivi d'une acylation de l'aminoarène en utilisant soit un halogénure d'acyle de formule R^8COZ , où Z est tel que précédemment défini dans cette revendication, soit d'un anhydride d'acide de formule $(\text{R}^8\text{CO})_2\text{O}$; et

(E) NHSO_2R^8 ou $\text{N}(\text{SO}_2\text{R}^8)_2$ où R^8 est tel que précédemment défini dans cette revendication :

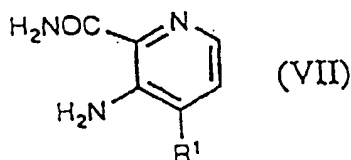
comme dans (C) ci-dessus, suivi par une sulfonation de l'aminoarène en utilisant soit un halogénure de sulfonyle de formule $\text{R}^8\text{SO}_2\text{Z}$, où Z est tel que précédemment défini dans cette revendication, soit un anhydride sulfonique de formule $(\text{R}^8\text{SO}_2)_2\text{O}$;

suivi dans chaque cas par l'isolation facultative sous la forme d'un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable du produit ou par la formation d'un tel sel.

11. Procédé de préparation d'un composé de formule (I), ou d'un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable d'un tel composé, dans lequel R^1 , R^2 et R^3 sont tels que précédemment définis dans la revendication 10, qui consiste à faire réagir un composé de formule (IX) :



dans laquelle R^2 , R^3 et Z sont tels que précédemment définis dans la revendication 10, avec une aminopyridine de formule (VII) :



10 dans laquelle R¹ est tel que précédemment défini dans la revendication 10, suivi par la cyclisation de l'amide résultant par traitement avec une base, facultativement en présence de peroxyde d'hydrogène, et isolation facultative sous la forme d'un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable du composé, ou formation d'un tel sel.

15 12. Procédé selon la revendication 10, dans lequel

dans (A), le réactif d'halogénosulfonation est l'acide chlorosulfonique, la réaction avec R⁶R⁷NH est mise en oeuvre en utilisant un excès de ladite amine, l'hydrolyse catalysée par une base utilise un hydroxyde de métal alcalin dans un alcool en C₁-C₃ aqueux, et la protonolyse (lorsque R⁹ représente t-butyle) est effectuée à l'aide de chlorure d'hydrogène ou d'acide trifluoroacétique ;

dans (B), la nitration est mise en oeuvre en utilisant de l'acide nitrique concentré en combinaison avec de l'acide sulfurique concentré ;

dans (C), l'hydrogénation catalytique est effectuée en utilisant du palladium ou du nickel de Raney comme catalyseur, et la réduction est effectuée en utilisant du chlorure stanneux en excès ;

dans (D), l'acylation est mise en oeuvre en utilisant un excès pouvant atteindre 50% de réactif d'acylation en présence de triéthylamine ou de pyridine comme accepteur d'acide et,

dans (E), la sulfonation est mise en oeuvre en utilisant un excès pouvant atteindre 50% de réactif de sulfonation en présence de triéthylamine ou de pyridine comme accepteur d'acide.

30 13. Procédé selon la revendication 11, dans lequel Z représente chloro et la base est de l'hydroxyde de sodium ou du carbonate de potassium.

35 14. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 10 à 13, dans lequel R¹ représente H, n-propyle, CN ou CONH₂ ; R² représente éthyle ; R³ représente SO₂NR⁶R⁷, NO₂, NH₂, NHCOCH(CH₃)₂, NHSO₂CH(CH₃)₂, NHSO₂(3-pyridyle) ou N[SO₂(3-pyridyle)]₂ ; R⁶ représente H, méthyle ou 2-hydroxyéthyle ; R⁷ représente méthyle facultativement substitué par 2-pyridyle ou 5-isoxazolin-3-onyle, ou éthyle substitué en 2 par un groupe OH, CO₂CH₂CH₃, morpholino ou 1-imidazolidin-2-onyle, ou R⁶ et R⁷, pris ensemble avec l'atome d'azote auquel ils sont liés, forment un groupe (4-CO₂R⁹)pipéridino, 5-amino-3-hydroxy-1-pyrazolyle ou 4-(NR¹⁰)-1-pipérazinyle ; R⁹ représente H ou éthyle ; et R¹⁰ représente H, méthyle ou 2-hydroxyéthyle.

40 15. Procédé selon la revendication 14, dans lequel R¹ représente N-propyle ou CN ; R² représente éthyle ; R³ représente SO₂NR⁶R⁷, NHSO₂CH(CH₃)₂, NHSO₂(3-pyridyle) ou N[SO₂(3-pyridyle)]₂ ; R⁶ représente H ou méthyle ; R⁷ représente méthyle, ou éthyle substitué en 2 par CO₂CH₂CH₃, morpholino ou 1-imidazolidin-2-onyle, ou R⁶ et R⁷, pris ensemble avec l'atome d'azote auquel ils sont liés, forment un groupe (4-CO₂R⁹)pipéridino ou 4-(NR¹⁰)-1-pipérazinyle ; R⁹ représente H ou éthyle et R¹⁰ représente H, méthyle ou 2-hydroxyéthyle.

45 16. Procédé selon la revendication 15, dans lequel ledit composé de formule (I) produit est choisi parmi

2-[2-éthoxy-5-(4-éthoxycarbonylpipéridinosulfonyl)-phényl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one ;

2-[5-(4-carboxypipéridinosulfonyl)-2-éthoxyphényl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one ;

2-[2-éthoxy-5-[4-(2-hydroxyéthyl)-1-pipérazinylsulfonyl]phényl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one ;

et 2-[2-éthoxy-5-[(bis-3-pyridylsulfonyl)amino]phényl]-8-n-propylpyrido[3,2-d]pyrimidin-4(3H)-one.